



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

by Mr. Davis, we are satisfied that it supplies deficiencies which exist in all the text-books which have up to this time appeared. While the others have been largely practical, this one is more theoretical, and, as is indicated on the titlepage, is especially designed to prepare students for their scientific examinations. This design is further elaborated in an appendix, which contains a full bibliography of the works referred to in the text, a series of examination-questions, and an index-glossary. The volume is divided into two parts, — a botanical and a zoölogical, — each of which deals with a number of types morphologically and physiologically, then briefly draws out the points of comparison between them, and ends with an outline of classification.

In Part I., which treats of vegetable morphology and physiology, fungi are first considered; *Saccharomyces*, *Bacteria*, *Mucor mucedo*, and *Penicillium glaucum* being selected as types. Of *Algæ*, the author describes *Protococcus pluvialis*, *Spirogyra*, *Fucus*, *Chara*, and *Nitella*. *Funaria* and *Polytrichum* are selected as representing the mosses. *Pteris aquilina* and *Nephrodium filix-mas*, the ferns; *Pinus*, the gymnosperms. The consideration of the angiosperms follows.

In Part II., which is devoted to animal morphology and physiology, the *Protozoa* are first dealt with through their representatives the *Amœba* and *Vorticella*. The *Hydra* represents *Cœlenterata*; *Distoma* and *Lumbricus*, *Vermes*; *Astacus*, *Arthropoda*; *Anodonta* and *Unio*, and *Helix*, *Mollusca*; *Rana*, *Amphibia*; *Columba livia*, *Aves*; *Lepus cuniculus*, *Mammalia*.

No less than one hundred and fifty-eight well-executed illustrations add to the attractiveness of the book, as well as elucidate the text. We recommend the work not only to those for whom it was originally designed, but to all students and readers who desire to obtain within a small compass the most recent reliable information on the subjects of vegetable and animal morphology and physiology.

Ethics of Boxing and Manly Sport. By JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY. Boston, Ticknor. 12°. \$1.50.

THE main purpose of this book, as stated by its author, is to bring into consideration the high value, moral and intellectual as well as physical, of those exercises that develop healthy constitutions, cheerful minds, manly self-confidence, and appreciation of the beauties of nature and natural enjoyment. He further says, that so long as large numbers of our young people of both sexes are narrow-chested, thin-limbed, their muscles growing soft as their fat grows hard, timid in the face of danger, and ignorant of the great and varied exercises that are as needful to the strong body as letters to the informed mind, such books as this need no excuse for their publication.

The contents of the volume are subdivided into four sections: 1. The ethics and evolution of boxing; 2. The training of athletes tested by every-day life; 3. Ancient Irish athletic games, exercises, and weapons; 4. Canoeing sketches. Under the first the author discusses the question whether boxing has a real value. He believes that it has, and in support of his belief quotes the opinions of Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Evelyn Denison, Lord Althorp, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and others. Lord Althorp, the minister who led the British Commons when the Reform Bill was passed, was evidently an enthusiast on this subject. He said that his conviction of the advantages of pugilism was so strong that he had seriously been considering whether it was not a duty that he owed to the public to attend every prize-fight which took place, and thus to encourage the noble science to the extent of his power. In speaking of the improvement in modern boxing, the author believes that the English practice of prize-fighting with bare hands and under improper rules has brought boxing into disrepute. He praises Sullivan for having made a manly effort to establish the practice not only of sparring, but of fighting, with large gloves, and for insisting that contests should be ruled by three-minute rounds of fair boxing. The Grecian athletes, their training and skill, and the gladiators of Rome, are referred to and described. Feudalism suppressed popular athletic exercises. With the advent of chivalry, the art of boxing waned and became unfashionable. With the advance of feudalism came the growth of iron armor, until at last a fighting man resembled an armadillo — he was iron-clad from top to toe.

The first modern champion boxer was James Figg, who was considered, in 1729, as the national champion. The first rules for the government of 'the ring' were prepared by Broughton, and were in force from 1743 to 1838.

In discussing the training of athletes as tested by every-day life, the author considers the question from two different standpoints, — that of the professional athlete, and that of the average person who wants to get into lasting 'good condition.' He thinks that the mass of those who live in cities, and whose occupations involve little manual or physical exercise, allow their bodies, at an early age of manhood, to sink out of all trained and athletic strength and shapeliness. He says that it is only necessary to visit a Turkish bath to find abundant evidence of the muscular collapse which has overtaken the modern city-dweller, — bodies 'developed' everywhere in the wrong direction, arms like pipe-stems, while the beautiful muscles of the shoulders and back are smothered in layers of vile fat, and spindle thighs and straight calves weakly support bellies like Bacchus. Excellent hints are given on training and the ways of promoting good health. A large number of illustrations make the volume very attractive, and accounts of canoeing on the Connecticut, Delaware, and Susquehanna Rivers add to the interest which its perusal has excited. The book, taken as a whole, is unique, and treats of questions which have seldom been so well and so thoroughly handled.

Medical Nursing: Lectures delivered in the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow. By J. WALLACE ANDERSON, M.D. 3d ed. Glasgow, James Maclehose & Sons. 16°. \$1.

FOR many years the nurses at this Royal Infirmary of Glasgow have been practically trained in the duties pertaining to their profession. About ten years ago the managers resolved that a course of systematic lectures on nursing should be added to the practical training; and Dr. Anderson was selected to deliver the medical lectures, which are contained in the volume before us. In ten lectures the author has succeeded in condensing a vast amount of information. Modern nursing dates from the year 1836, when Theodore Fliedner, a German-Protestant clergyman, established the Deaconess Institution at Kaiserwerth on the Rhine. There, under the superintendence of himself and his wife, a training-school for female nurses was begun. The labors of Florence Nightingale, with her staff of thirty-seven nurses, in the Crimea, in 1854, are too well-known to need more than a reference. It was from such work as this of Fliedner and Florence Nightingale that all the training-schools for nurses have come. There is now hardly a hospital in the United States that has not such a school in connection with it. The lectures of Dr. Anderson deal with subjects which are essential for every nurse to know: how to obtain and record a patient's temperature, pulse, and respiration; how to prepare food for the invalid so as to make it both nutritious and palatable; how to prevent bed-sores; how to prepare fomentations and poultices. These and many other practical lessons are thoroughly taught in this little volume. In an appendix the author gives valuable recipes for the preparation of food for the sick, and a list of poisons with their antidotes. One feature of the book which we regard as of considerable worth is a list of questions at the end of each lecture. These questions bring out the salient points of the lectures, and direct attention to the most important subjects for study. There have been published other and more pretentious text-books on nursing, but we know of none that in so compact a form contains so many essentials as 'Medical Nursing.'

Bradley's Atlas of the World, for Commercial and Library Reference. Philadelphia, WILLIAM M. BRADLEY & BROTHER, 1887. f°. \$25.

THIS atlas has received high praise from Dr. McCosh, Professor Libbey, Dr. Vincent, General Hazen, and others. The intention of the work is to provide a complete American and foreign atlas, full and detailed, for both hemispheres. Following a somewhat novel plan for an American atlas, the eastern hemisphere is given first. But it is the belief of the publishers that every portion of the world is equally treated. The maps contain the results of recent investigations, so far as this is possible in any atlas of this size, and each map is accompanied with an isometric index. By means of this index the